YUKON WILD

Yukon Butterflies

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All photos by Crispin Guppy except as follows: Collecting butterflies (p.2) by Sonja Stange; Cerisy's Sphynx Moth (p.2) by Sara Nielsen; Anicia Checkerspot (p.2) by Bruce Bennett; Swallowtails (p.3) by Bruce Bennett; Freija Fritillary (p.12) by Sonja Stange; Bedstraw Hawkmoth Caterpillar (p.19) by William Kleeden (www.yukonexplorer.com); Butterfly hike at Keno (p.21) by Peter Long.

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Additional resources:

Brock, J.P. and K. Kaufman, 2003. *Butterflies of North America*. Hougton Mifflin.

Guppy, C.S. and J.H. Shepard, 2001. *Butterflies of British Columbia*. UBC Press.

Layberry R.A., P.W. Hall and J.D. Lafontaine, 1998. *The Butterflies of Canada*. University of Toronto Press.

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A GUIDE TO YUKON BUTTERFLIES

Where to find them

Butterflies are a common sight in many places around the Yukon each summer. They occur in every habitat: grasslands and open pine forests in the south, wetlands and boreal forests, high alpine areas and northern tundra regions. Examples of almost all known species can be found along or within a few kilometres of highway corridors. Currently, about 90 species of butterflies, representing five families, are known to occur in the Yukon, but scientists expect to discover more.

Finding butterflies in the Yukon is easy. Just look in any natural, open area on a warm, sunny day. Two excellent butterfly viewing spots are Keno Hill and the Blackstone uplands. Pick up *Yukon's Wildlife Viewing Guide* and *Viewing Alpine Wildlife on Keno Hill* to find these and other wildlife viewing hotspots.

Viewing tips

This booklet will help you view and identify some of the more common butterflies, as well as a few distinctive but less common species. Additional species are mentioned but not illustrated. In some cases, you will need a detailed book, such as *The Butterflies of Canada*, to identify the exact species that you have seen.

Old-world Swallowtail

Some Yukon butterflies, such as the large swallowtails, are bright to advertise their presence to mates. Others are coloured in dull earth tones that allow them to hide from bird predators. Many are masters at both advertising and camouflage, with bright uppersides and dull undersides.

To identify butterflies, you will need to know the colour pattern on both sides of the wings. This is because many will only rest with their wings spread wide open, and others with them closed tightly over their backs. You can improve your viewing chances by approaching the butterfly from behind or while it is busy feeding or mud-puddling (drinking salt water). Try using binoculars to get a closer look without disturbing them. Some species (notably "arctics") are so similar that to separate species, butterfly specialists must examine the male genitalia under a microscope.

BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION AND COLLECTION

As with most wildlife, habitat conservation is critical for a species to persist. When viewing butterflies, watch where you walk. You could be damaging other butterflies or trampling habitat in your pursuit.

Collecting butterflies may require a permit from federal and territorial government agencies. If you decide to collect butterflies, consider how your collection might benefit a broader audience. Putting your work to good educational use may help conserve butterfly populations through awareness and understanding.

If you suspect illegal activity related to butterflies or other wildlife, please call the Turn in Poachers (T.I.P.) Hotline at 1- 800-661-0525.

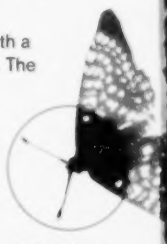
BUTTERFLY OR MOTH?

Deciding whether you are looking at a butterfly or a moth is not always easy. Butterflies and moths are all insects of the Order "Lepidoptera," meaning "scaled wings." The wings are covered with flattened hairs that look like tiny fish scales. These form the "dust" that rubs off if handled. Butterflies always fly during the day in the Yukon; moths may fly either in the day or at night.

Butterflies and day-flying moths are usually brightly coloured, although some are dull. Night-flying moths tend to be dull greys and browns, but some are brightly coloured. Bright colours usually mean they are distasteful or poisonous to many birds.

The antennae of butterflies are straight shafts, usually with a distinctly separated round or elongated knob at the end. The antennae of moths are usually hair-like or feather-like. A few species have a shaft that gradually expands into an enlarged end (see Bedstraw Hawkmoth, p.19), a type of antenna that also occurs in some butterflies. The only characteristics that infallibly separate butterflies from moths are details of the wing veins and other body structures.

Cerisy's Sphynx with typical moth antennae



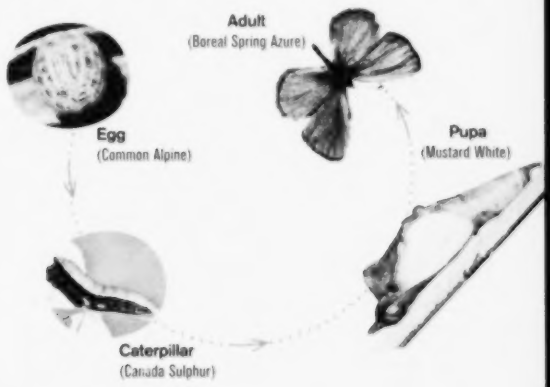
Anicia Checkerspot with typical butterfly antennae

The best way to tell if you are looking at a butterfly or a moth is to compare it with those in this booklet. If it looks similar to one of the pictures then it is probably closely related.

A BUTTERFLY'S LIFE

A butterfly usually lives 10 to 14 days as an adult, and spends the rest of its one- to two-year life as an egg, caterpillar (larva), or pupa (chrysalis). The egg hatches into a small caterpillar, which typically sheds its skin five times as it grows before becoming a pupa. After about six weeks, the adult butterfly emerges from the pupa.

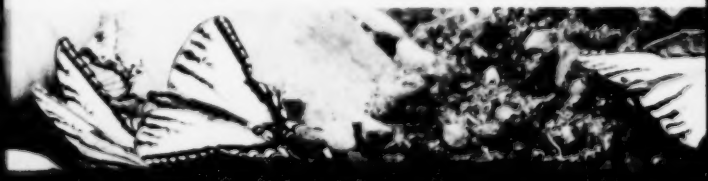
Butterly life cycle

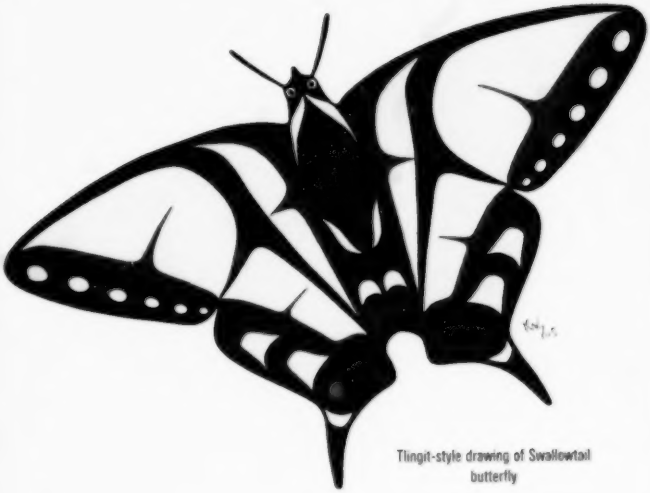


As the butterfly ages, its wings become worn and torn, and the colours fade and change. A few species of brushfoot butterflies (tortoiseshells, anglewings) hibernate over the winter as adults; other species spend the winter in one of the other life stages.

Caterpillars eat leaves, flowers, fruit or seeds. Each species focusses on only one, or at most, a few, food plants. These larval food plants are described in this booklet.

Adult butterflies feed mostly on nectar and sap (for sugar). Some eat less appetizing meals such as carrion and dung (for proteins and amino acids). Others congregate on wet soils to drink water containing salt (for sodium).





Tlingit-style drawing of Swallowtail butterfly

MYTH AND LEGEND

"If nothing ever changed, there'd be no butterflies..." – anon

Many people see butterflies and moths as symbols rather than living creatures. Because of their delicate beauty, power of flight and complete metamorphosis, they appear in myths and legends the world over. Also known as "flying flowers," they help us appreciate the fragile and ephemeral wonders of nature – like sunny carefree days.

To some, the spirits of loved ones return to visit as butterflies or moths – physical symbols of the human soul. Many North and South American cultures believe that dreams are brought to us in our sleep by butterflies.

One North American legend says that anyone wanting a wish to come true can capture a butterfly and whisper their wish to it. Since butterflies make no sound; they cannot tell the wish to anyone but the Great Spirit. So by making a wish and releasing the butterfly, their wish will be taken to the heavens and be granted.

SKIPPERS, Family Hesperiidae

Small; grey, black or brown; caterpillars frequently feed on grass.

PYRGINE SKIPPERS, Subfamily Pyrginae

Persius Duskywing
Erynnis persius

Small, 2.8 cm wingspan. Fast, low to the ground. Leaves of willow, lupine and probably poplar. Open forest, clearings, meadows; all of the Yukon at low elevations. One generation each year. Reports of the similar Afranius Duskywing from the Yukon were identification errors.

Grizzled Skipper
Pyrgus centaureae

Small, 2.8 cm wingspan. Moderately fast, with blurred wing-beats; low to the ground. Leaves of wild strawberry; cloudberry; cinquefoil. Tundra, bog, roadside, meadow, forest clearings; throughout the Yukon. No similar species. One generation every two years.

INTERMEDIATE SKIPPERS, Subfamily Heteropterinae

Arctic Skipper
Carterocephalus palaemon

underwings

Small, 2.8 cm wingspan. Fast, low to the ground, tends to return to original perch after flight. Grass. Forest trails and clearings, roadsides, moist meadows, tundra; throughout the Yukon. No similar species. One generation each year.

BRANDED SKIPPERS, Subfamily Hesperiinae

Common Branded Skipper

Hesperia comma

underwings

Two other skippers occur in the Yukon.

Small, 3.0 cm wingspan.

Fast, low to the ground.

Grass (bluegrass, fescue, bluestem).

Roadsides, meadows, bogs, gravel ridges, low hilltops; throughout the Yukon.

Draco Skipper is similar, but with tan underside spots, one of which is elongated, and occurs only in the south. One generation each year.

SWALLOWTAILS & APOLLOS, Family Papilionidae

Large; brightly coloured; only a few species in the Yukon.

PARNASSIANS, Subfamily Parnassiinae

Eversmann's Parnassian

Parnassius eversmanni

Large, 5.0 cm wingspan.

Fast, low to the ground.

Unknown in North America, but probably few-flowered corydalis.

Mountainous willow shrub and grass tundra.

Males: pale yellow; females: white. May be one generation every two years.

Rocky Mountain Parnassian

Parnassius smintheus

Large, 5.7 cm wingspan.

Slow, low to the ground.

Lance-leaved stonecrop.

Dry meadows, rocky areas; low to mid-elevation in southern Yukon.

Phoebus Parnassian is similar. Inhabits tundra meadows in Kluane Park and the north. One generation each year.

SWALLOWTAILS, Subfamily Papilioninae

Canadian Tiger Swallowtail
Papilio canadensis

Large, 8.2 cm wingspan.
Moderate speed, various heights.
Aspen, cottonwood, willow.
Roadside, forest clearings, along streams; throughout the Yukon.
The less common Old-world Swallowtail (photo p.1) is similar but has more black, less yellow, and usually flies at higher elevations and further north. One generation each year.

WHITES & SULPHURS Family Pieridae *Medium size; white, yellow and orange; many of the caterpillars eat mustards.*

WHITES, MARBLES & ORANGETIPS, Subfamily Pierinae

Western White
Pontia occidentalis

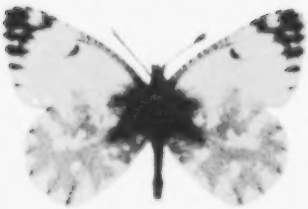
Spring White Female

Size Medium, 4.0 cm wingspan.
Flight Fast, zigzag; flies around hilltops.
Foodplants Leaves of wild mustards, especially rock cress.
Habitat Roads, dry rocky areas, hilltops.
Notes Spring White is similar but rare. One generation each year.

Arctic White
Pieris angelika

Size Medium, 3.8 cm wingspan.
Flight Slow, up to 2 m above ground.
Foodplants Leaves of wild mustards, such as parrya.
Habitat Wet riparian areas, willow shrub areas, wet meadows.
Notes Margined White and Mustard White are both very similar. Females have grey markings on the upperside. One generation each year.

Large Marble
Euchloe ausonides



Size Medium, 4.1 cm wingspan.
Flight Moderate, zigzag.
Foodplants Flowers and leaves of wild mustards, especially rock cress.
Habitat Roadsides, dry rocky areas; most of the Yukon.
Notes Similar species are the Green Marble, with a darker underside, and the Northern Marble, which is smaller. Females have cream-colour hindwings. One generation each year.

Pacific (Sara) Orangetip
Anthocharis sara

Size Small to medium, 3.6 cm wingspan.
Flight Slow, fairly straight.
Foodplants Flowers and leaves of wild mustards, especially rock cress.
Habitat Roadsides, dry rocky areas, meadows.
Notes Females are pale yellow, with less orange wingtips than males. One generation each year.

SULPHURS, Subfamily Coliadinae

Clouded Sulphur
Colias philodice

Size Medium, 4.5 cm wingspan.
Flight Fast, zigzag.
Foodplants Clover and vetches.
Habitat Roadsides, meadows; throughout the Yukon.
Notes There are three other yellow sulphurs: the Giant Sulphur, Pelidne Sulphur, and Palaeno Sulphur. The Labrador Sulphur is smaller and a dusky greenish-yellow. One generation each year.

Christina Sulphur
Colias christina

Size Medium, 4.7 cm wingspan.
Flight Fast, zigzag.
Foodplants Lupines, vetch, liquorice-root.
Habitat Dry roadsides, forest openings; low elevation, southern half of the Yukon.
Notes Three other sulphurs have orange wings: Hecla Sulphur, Booth's Sulphur and Canada Sulphur. One generation each year.

Gossamer Wings, Family Lycaenidae
Small; grey, brown, blue, metallic blue or copper.

COPPERS, Subfamily Lycaeninae

Dorcas Copper
Lycaena dorcas

underwings

Small, 2.3 cm wingspan.
Slow, short flights.
Swamp Cinquefoil.
Wet spruce forest, bogs and other wetlands.
Two other coppers occur: American Copper (in tundra) and Mariposa Copper (southern). One generation each year.

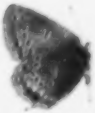
HAIRSTREAKS, Subfamily Theclinae

Hoary Elfin
Callophrys polia

Small, 2.5 cm wingspan.
Fast, short flights. Flies in early spring.
Bearberry (kinnikinnik).
Dry grassy or rocky areas, dry forest openings.
There are two other elfins: Brown Elfin and Western Pine Elfin. Both occur in similar dry forest openings. One generation each year.

BLUES, Subfamily Polyommatinae

Western Tailed Blue
Everes amyntula


underwings

Small, 2.5 cm wingspan.

Slow, low to the ground.

Lupine, vetch, wild pea.

Roadside, meadows, open forest.

This is the only blue with tails on the hindwing. Males blue above, females brown. One generation each year.

Boreal Spring Azure
Celastrina ladon

underwings

Small, 2.6 cm wingspan.

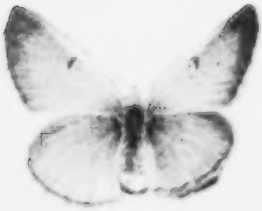
Slow, among shrubs.

Flowers of spring-flowering shrubs, such as red-osier dogwood.

Open forest, riparian areas.

This is the first blue to fly in the spring; has a sooty underside. One generation each year.

Silvery Blue
Glaucopsyche lygdamus



underwings

Small, 2.6 cm wingspan.

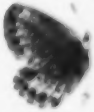
Slow, low to the ground.

Lupines, vetch, wild peas.

Roadsides, meadows, open forest.

Female shown here; males are entirely blue above, with a metallic silvery shine. One generation each year.

Northern Blue
Lycaeides idas


underwings

Small, 2.6 cm wingspan.
Slow, low to the ground.
Dwarf bilberry.
Forest clearings.
The only blue with a full row of orange spots on the underside. One generation each year.

Greenish Blue
Plebejus saepiolus

underwings

Small, 2.7 cm wingspan.
Slow, low to the ground.
Clover.
Roadsides, meadows.
Cranberry Blue (bogs, wet open forest, tundra) and Arctic Blue (dry rocky areas) are similar. One generation each year.

BRUSHFOOTS, Family Nymphalidae
Small to large; grey, brown, orange-brown or black.

FRITILLARIES, Subfamily Argynninae

Mormon Fritillary
Speyeria mormonia

underwings

Medium, 4.7 cm wingspan.
Slow to fast, zigzags.
Violets.
Open forest, meadows; low to high elevations.
Northwestern Fritillary and Atlantis Fritillary are similar. One generation each year.

Polaris Fritillary
Boloria polaris

underwings

Small to medium, 4.0 cm wingspan.

Moderate, low to the ground.

Mountain avens, bog blueberry.

Alpine and arctic tundra.

Often takes two years to complete a generation. Abundant every year in alpine tundra in the Yukon.

Freija Fritillary
Boloria freija

underwings

Small to medium, 3.7 cm wingspan.

Moderate, low to the ground.

Blueberry, bearberry.

Open pine forest, tundra, dry rocky meadows.

This species flies very early in the summer, before similar species fly. One generation each year.

Dingy Fritillary
Boloria improba

underwings

Small to medium, 3.5 cm wingspan.

Moderate, very low to the ground.

Willow (*Salix reticulata*).

Moist tundra with dwarf, prostrate willows.

One of the first butterflies to fly in alpine tundra. One generation each year.

Other fritillaries

There are 11 other fritillaries in the Yukon, which are distinguished by a combination of the details of pattern on the upperside and underside of the wings.

CHECKERSPOTS & CRESCENTS, Subfamily Melitaeinae

Field Crescent
Phyciodes pulchella
(= P. pratensis)

Size Small to medium, 3.4 cm wingspan.
Flight Moderate, close to the ground.
Foodplants Asters.
Habitat Roadsides, meadows.
Notes The Northern Crescent is similar, but has more orange-brown and less black on the upperside of the wings. One generation each year.

Anicia Checkerspot
Euphydryas anicia

Size Small to medium, 3.8 cm wingspan.
Flight Fast, close to the ground.
Foodplants Unknown, perhaps snowberry or Gorman's penstemon.
Habitat Dry grassland.
Notes A similar species, the Variable Checkerspot, is blacker than the Anicia Checkerspot and occurs north to Atlin. One generation each year.

ANGLEWINGS, TORTOISESHELLS, THISTLE BUTTERFLIES & PEACOCKS, Subfamily Nymphalinae

Green Comma
Polygonia faunus

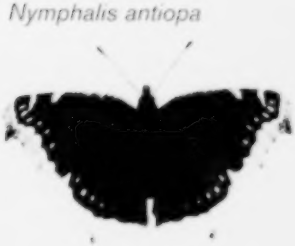
underwings

Size Medium, 4.7 cm wingspan.
Flight Fast, erratic.
Foodplants Birch, willow, alder.
Habitat Open forests, rest on dirt roads.
Notes One generation each year. The underside of a female is shown above; the undersides of males are more strongly patterned.

Other anglewings

Four other anglewings and commas occur in the Yukon. They are distinguished by details of colour on the underside of the wings. Males and females also differ in the patterns on the underside of the wings. The Compton Tortoiseshell is also similar, but larger.

Mourning Cloak
Nymphalis antiopa



Size Large, 6.1 cm wingspan.
Flight Fast, frequently patrols a path.
Foodplants Willow, cottonwood.
Habitat Forest openings, riparian areas.
Notes This butterfly is one of the very few that are identical across all of Europe, Asia and North America. Caterpillars live in large masses until nearly mature. They spend the winter in the adult stage. One generation each year.

Milbert's Tortoiseshell
Nymphalis milberti

Size Medium, 4.8 cm wingspan.
Flight Fast, frequently on dirt roads and alpine ridges in the south.
Foodplants Stinging nettle.
Habitat Open forests, meadows, riparian areas; all elevations in southern Yukon.
Notes Painted Ladies and Red Admirals are rare migrants from the south whose caterpillars also feed on stinging nettle, living in rolled leaves. Tortoiseshells can spend the winter in the adult stage. One generation each year.

ADMIRALS, Subfamily Limenitidinae

White Admiral
Limenitis arthemis

Size Large, 6.2 cm wingspan.
Flight Moderate, gliding.
Foodplants Aspen, cottonwood, willow.
Habitat Open aspen forests, riparian areas.
Notes This is one of the largest and most strikingly coloured butterflies. The adults are commonly seen feeding on old bones, animal dung and fish offal. One generation each year.

SATYRS & WOOD-NYMPHS, Subfamily Satyrinae

Banded Alpine
Erebia fasciata

Size Medium, 4.3 cm wingspan.
Flight Fast, close to the ground.
Foodplants Sedges, perhaps cotton grass.
Habitat Wet alpine and arctic tundra.
Notes The Mt. McKinley Alpine is the most similar, with the banding on the underside of the wings indistinct. One generation each year.

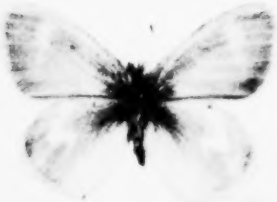
Four-dotted Alpine
Erebia youngi

Size Small to medium, 4.0 cm wingspan.
Flight Moderate.
Foodplants Unknown, probably grasses or sedges.
Habitat Dry tundra with short, dense grass (such as frequently occurs along scree slope edges).
Notes The Scree Alpine and the Reddish Alpine are very similar. One generation each year.

Common Alpine
Erebia epipsodea

Size Medium, 4.1 cm wingspan.
Flight Slow, low to the ground.
Foodplants Grass.
Habitat Meadows, roadsides and forest openings.
Notes There are seven other species of Alpines in the Yukon, with distinguishing colour patterns on both sides of the wings. One generation each year.

Common Ringlet
Coenonympha tullia



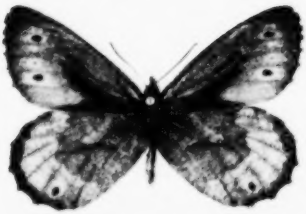
Size Small to medium, 3.3 cm wingspan.
Flight Slow, bouncing.
Foodplants Grass.
Habitat Low-elevation meadows to arctic and alpine tundra.
Notes No similar species. The Common Ringlet is a distinct species from the ringlets of the rest of North America (see *Butterflies of British Columbia*). One generation each year.

Chryxus Arctic
Oeneis chryxus

underwings

Size Medium, 4.5 cm wingspan.
Flight Fast, erratic.
Foodplants Grass.
Habitat Dry meadows, open pine forest; tundra, mostly in south and central Yukon.
Notes One generation every two years.

Jutta Arctic
Oeneis jutta



underwings

Size Medium, 4.7 cm wingspan.
Flight Fast, erratic; lands on tree trunks.
Foodplants Sedges, possibly cotton grass.
Habitat Black spruce bogs, wet tundra.
Notes One generation every two years.

Melissa Arctic
Oeneis melissa

underwings

Size Medium, 4.8 cm wingspan.
Flight Fast, erratic.
Foodplants Uncertain, possibly grasses and/or sedges.
Habitat Dry alpine and arctic tundra.
Notes One generation every two years.

Polixenes Arctic
Oeneis polixenes

underwings

Size Medium, 4.6 cm wingspan.
Flight Fast, erratic.
Foodplants Uncertain, possibly grasses and/or sedges.
Habitat Alpine and arctic tundra.
Notes This species prefers tundra, while the extremely similar Philip's Arctic is found in black spruce bogs. One generation each year.

White-Veined Arctic
Oeneis bore

underwings

Size Medium, 4.7 cm wingspan.
Flight Fast, erratic.
Foodplants Grasses, sedges.
Habitat Wet, hummocky alpine and arctic tundra.
Notes One generation every two years.

Other arctics

There are three other arctics: Philip's Arctic (very similar to Polixenes Arctic), Sentinel Arctic (only in the high mountains of the north) and Uhler's Arctic, which is similar to the Chryxus Arctic but flies slightly later.

MOTHS

Most Yukon moths are small and dull-coloured, and fly in dim light at night. Hence, we see few of them even though they are more abundant than butterflies. Here are a few more noticeable examples.

The large Bedstraw Hawkmoth flies rapidly and hovers in front of flowers to sip nectar. At first glance, they can be mistaken for hummingbirds. The caterpillars are very large, smooth-skinned, and have a "horn" at the rear end. They come in black or green forms (turning brown just before they pupate), and feed on fireweed.

Bedstraw Hawkmoth, *Hyles gallii*

Bedstraw Hawkmoth Caterpillar (Family Sphingidae)

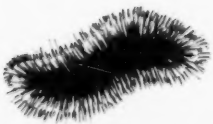
black form

pre-pupal form

Common Clearwing, *Hemaris thysbe*, look very much like bumblebees and also hover at flowers to sip nectar.

Sylvan Forester, *Alpia langtoni* (Family Noctuidae), make a buzzing sound with their wings as the males fly over meadows.

Clear-winged Sessiid (Family Sessiidae) moths imitate wasps to avoid being eaten, and their caterpillars feed on the inside of plant stems.



The Artic Woolly Bear caterpillar is possibly the most cold-hardy of all insects. Found in northern Yukon, it survives freezing for up to 14 winters before pupating into a moth.

CHECKLIST OF YUKON BUTTERFLIES

FAMILY HESPERIIDAE (Skippers)

Subfamily Pyrginae (Pyrgine Skippers)

Persius Duskywing Erynnis persius, p 5
Dreamy Duskywing Erynnis icelus
Grizzled Skipper Pyrgus centaureae, p 5

Subfamily Heteropterinae (Intermediate Skippers)

Arctic Skipper Carterocephalus palaemon, p 5

Subfamily Hesperiinae (Branded Skippers)

Common Branded Skipper Hesperia comma, p 6
Draco Skipper Polites draco

FAMILY PAPILIONIDAE (Swallowtails & Apollos)

Subfamily Parnassiinae (Parnassians)

Eversmann's Parnassian Parnassius eversmanni, p 6
Phoebus Parnassian Parnassius phoebus
Rocky Mountain Parnassian Parnassius smintheus, p 6

Subfamily Papilioninae (Swallowtails)

Old World Swallowtail Papilio machaon
Canadian Tiger Swallowtail Papilio canadensis, p 7

FAMILY PIERIDAE (Whites & Sulphurs)

Subfamily Pierinae (Whites, Marbles & Orangetips)

Spring White Pontia sisymbrii
Western White Pontia occidentalis, p 7
Arctic White Pieris angelika, p 7
*Margined White Pieris marginalis**
*Mustard White Pieris oleracea**
Large Marble Euchloe ausonides, p 8
*Green Marble Euchloe naina**
Northern Marble Euchloe creusa
Pacific (Sara) Orangetip Anthocharis sara, p 8*

Subfamily Coliadinae (Sulphurs)

Clouded Sulphur Colias philodice, p 8
Christina Sulphur Colias christina, p 9
Hecla Sulphur Colias hecla
*Booth's Sulphur Colias tyche**
Canada Sulphur Colias canadensis
Labrador Sulphur Colias nastes
Giant Sulphur Colias gigantea
*Pelidne Sulphur Colias pelidne***
*Palaeno Sulphur Colias palaeno**

** indicates species of possible conservation concern within the Yukon*
***records of this species may be due to misidentifications*

Collecting butterflies may require a permit from federal and territorial government agencies. If you suspect illegal activity related to butterflies or other wildlife, please call the Turn in Poachers (T.I.P.) Hotline at 1- 800-661-0525.

FAMILY LYCAENIDAE (Gossamer Wings)

Subfamily Lycaeninae (Coppers)

American Copper Lycaena phlaeas
Dorcas Copper Lycaena dorcas, p 9
*Mariposa Copper Lycaena mariposa**

Subfamily Theclinae (Hairstreaks)

Brown Elfin Callophrys augustinus
Hoary Elfin Callophrys polia, p 9
*Western Pine Elfin Callophrys eryphon**

Subfamily Polyommatinae (Blues)

Western Tailed Blue Everes amyntula, p 10
Boreal Spring Azure Celastrina ladon, p 10
Silvery Blue Glaucopsyche lygdamus, p 10
Northern Blue Lycaeides idas, p 11
Greenish Blue Plebejus saepiolus, p 11
Cranberry Blue Vacciniina optilete
Arctic Blue Agriades glandon

FAMILY NYMPHALIDAE (Brushfoots)

Subfamily Argynninae (Fritillaries)

*Northwestern Fritillary Speyeria hesperis**
Atlantis Fritillary Speyeria atlantis
Mormon Fritillary Speyeria mormonia, p 11
Mountain Fritillary Boloria alaskensis
Bog Fritillary Boloria eunomia
Silver-bordered Fritillary Boloria selene
*Meadow Fritillary Boloria bellona**
Frigga Fritillary Boloria frigga
Dingy Fritillary Boloria improba, p 12
*Pacific Fritillary Boloria epithore**
Polaris Fritillary Boloria polaris, p 12
Freija Fritillary Boloria freija, p 12
*Beringian Fritillary Boloria natazhati**
Astarte Fritillary Boloria astarte
Arctic Fritillary Boloria chariclea

Subfamily Melitaeinae (Checkerspots & Crescents)

Northern Crescent Phyciodes cocyta
Field Crescent Phyciodes pulchella, p 13
Anicia Checkerspot Euphydryas anicia, p 13

Subfamily Nymphalinae (Anglewings, Tortoiseshells, Thistle Butterflies & Peacocks)

Satyr Comma Polygonia satyrus
Green Comma Polygonia faunus, p 14
Hoary Comma Polygonia gracilis
*Oreas Comma Polygonia oreas**
*Grey Comma Polygonia progne**
Compton Tortoiseshell Nymphalis vaualbum
Mourning Cloak Nymphalis antiopa, p 14
Milbert's Tortoiseshell Nymphalis milberti, p 15
Painted Lady Vanessa cardui [migrate from the south]
Red Admiral Vanessa atalanta [migrate from the south]

Subfamily Limenitidinae (Admirals)

White Admiral Limenitis arthemis, p 15

Subfamily Satyrinae (Satyrs & Wood-Nymphs)

Common Ringlet Coenonympha tullia, p 16
Ross's Alpine Erebia rossii
*Disa Alpine Erebia disa**
Taiga Alpine Erebia mancinus
Mt. Mckinley Alpine Erebia mackinleyensis
Banded Alpine Erebia fasciata, p 15
Red-disked Alpine Erebia discoidalis
Mountain Alpine Erebia pawloskii
Four-dotted Alpine Erebia youngi, p 16
*Scree Alpine Erebia occulta**
Reddish Alpine Erebia lafontainei
Common Alpine Erebia epipsodea, p 16
Chryxus Arctic Oeneis chryxus, p 17
Uhler's Arctic Oeneis uhleri
White-Veined Arctic Oeneis bore, p 16
Jutta Arctic Oeneis jutta, p 17
Melissa Arctic Oeneis melissa, p 17
Polixenes Arctic Oeneis polixenes, p 16
Philip's Arctic Oeneis rosovi
Sentinel Arctic Oeneis alpina

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